

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 2001

California

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total ¹	With days away from work ²		
All industries including					
State and local government ³	60.2	29.2	19.4	31.1	34.4
Private industry ³	41.7	20.7	12.2	21.1	26.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Mining ⁴	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	9.8	4.9	2.1	4.9	6.9
Durable goods	7.1	3.4	1.4	3.7	4.8
Nondurable goods	2.7	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.0
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	3.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	6.0	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.9
Wholesale trade	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1
Retail trade	4.2	1.9	1.5	--	1.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.6	2.2	1.5	2.5	4.0
Services	15.9	8.0	4.5	7.9	9.8
State and local government	18.5	8.5	--	10.0	--
State government	4.9	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.0
Local government	13.6	--	--	7.2	--

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Fewer than 50 cases.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.